

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Rain to-day; to-morrow probably clear  
and colder; increasing south and south-  
west winds.

Highest temperature yesterday, 58; lowest, 39.  
Detailed weather reports will be found on the editorial  
page.

# The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD

A HAPPY BLENDING.  
The amalgamated SUN and HERALD  
preserves the best traditions of each.  
In combination these two newspapers  
make a greater newspaper than either  
has ever been on its own.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 194—DAILY.

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IN NEW YORK CITY AND SUBURBS, ON TRAINS AND ELSEWHERE.

## SYRIAN CONGRESS ISSUES DECREE OF INDEPENDENCE; PRINCE FEISAL TO BE KING

Meeting at Damascus Pro-  
claims Separation From  
Turkey.

ARABS VOTING FREELY

Palestine, Lebanon and  
Northern Mesopotamia  
in Scheme.

FAVOR FRENCH ADVISERS

Threaten to Join Turkish Na-  
tionalists if Peace Confer-  
ence Turns Down Plan.

BEIRUT, Syria, March 8.—The Syrian  
Congress at Damascus to-day declared  
Syria to be an independent State.  
There were fireworks to-night and  
Beirut celebrated its independence.

[Beirut is the headquarters of Gen.  
Gouraud, commanding the French  
army of occupation in Syria.]

It is reported that Prince Feisal,  
son of the King of the Hedjaz, will be  
crowned king of Syria to-morrow.  
Palestine, Lebanon and northern Mesopotamia  
are included in the districts  
where the Arabs are voting  
freely, apparently with the purpose  
of forcing the Peace Conference to  
recognize Syria, under a threat of  
cooperation with the Turkish National-  
ists if independence is refused to them.

The Arabs claim to have 100,000  
troops ready to cooperate with the  
Turks in Cilicia and Anatolia. Ap-  
parently they are willing to accept  
French advisers.

London, Friday, March 12.—Prince  
Feisal, son of the King of the Hedjaz,  
has been proclaimed King of Syria,  
according to advices received in Cairo  
from Beirut, says a despatch to the  
London Times from the Egyptian capital.

An assembly of twenty-nine Mesopotamian notables now sitting in Damascus probably will proclaim Mesopotamia a State and form a joint government with Syria under the Regency of Zeid, a brother of Prince Feisal of the Hedjaz, according to the Daily Mail's Cairo correspondent.

London, March 11.—Official advices received recently stated that the situation in Damascus was serious. Emir Feisal, son of the King of the Hedjaz, it was explained, thought it advisable to summon the Syrian Congress, which had announced its intention to declare the complete independence of the country and proclaim him king. The Emir, it was stated, succeeded temporarily in forestalling such action, procuring the postponement of the meeting of the Congress, which had been called for March 6, but the excitement was said to be so great that he probably would be compelled to accede to the demands.

Zeitin, Humit and other Armenian villages in Cilicia have been besieged by Turkish bands for the last ten days, according to despatches received from diplomatic sources to-day. The despatches say the Armenians thus far have been able to defend themselves. Zeitin is in the village of Aleppo, twenty miles northwest of Marash, where the recent Armenian massacres occurred.

Much opposition has been evinced in Syria over the proposed arrangement for the future government of the country. It was reported from Paris in January that Emir (Prince) Feisal had reached an agreement with the French Government under which he would recognize a French mandate for the whole of Syria, in return for which France would recognize the formation of an Arab State, and the French would extend their mandate to the whole of Syria. Later advices, however, indicated that the Syrians were insisting upon independence. Great Britain, under the decision of the Peace Conference, is exercising a mandate over Palestine and Mesopotamia, while French interests control Syria.

## SYRIANS IN CONFLICT WITH MANY CLAIMS

Oppose French, Zionist and  
British Agreements.

The Syrian Congress at Damascus, in its proclamation defining the extent of the new Syrian State, runs counter to the Great Britain in Syria; to those of the Zionists in Syria; to those of the British in Mesopotamia. Obviously the congress has moved to put into practical effect the claims which Prince Feisal of Hedjaz urged in vain before the Peace Conference in Paris. The French now occupy the seacoast from Tyre to Alexandretta. They hold Beirut, capital of Lebanon. The French colonial claims extend southward as far as the southern boundary of Lebanon, where the Litany River turns sharply westward to the Mediterranean, and above Tyre. Therefore, all the region north of the Litany is claimed by France.

Any part of Mesopotamia which is included in the new Syria is claimed by Great Britain under a protectorate. The new State is well to the east of the territorial claims of Italy, west of Mesopotamia, and to the south of the Greek claims in Asia Minor, which center around Smyrna.

If the new Syria is recognized by the powers, it will, of course, wipe out the proposed Zionist State and knock the well-known Balfour-Sykes convention into a proverbial cocked hat. Indeed, this is impossible to stop the present vicious circle.

## Payment of State Tax Extended to March 31

ALBANY, March 11.—Time for filing State personal income tax returns has been extended to March 31, Comptroller Travis announced to-night. He stated that this general extension was given to convenience taxpayers and to relieve their financial strain and that of the several communities by arranging for different periods of payment of the Federal and the State income tax.

## TURKISH DELAY IS LAID TO U. S.

Curzon Tells Commons Why  
He Believes Conference Is a  
Year Behind on Treaty.

BRUCE BLAMES THE TURK  
Favors Sending Him Not Only  
From Europe, but Behind  
Taurus Mountains.

London, March 11.—Blame for the troubles in settling the Turkish problem was laid to the United States by Lord Curzon, Foreign Secretary, in explaining the Peace Conference's negotiations to the House of Lords to-day. "The difficulty in framing the treaty is largely due to delay, and America is responsible for the delay," he said.

Lord Curzon added, however, that the Peace Conference hoped that when the new states were set up in Asia Minor the United States "would help materially in assisting the new Armenia."

Earl Curzon's statement follows: "The difficulties with which we are confronted result from the fact that the treaty was Turkey ought to have been taken up a year ago if it had been possible. The circumstances which prevented that, and rendered it difficult at Paris are well known, and the House knows that the additional delay that ensued later in the year was due to no action or inaction on our part, but solely to our waiting for the United States of America."

"Necessary" Cause of Delay.

"That was the necessary cause of the delay. It was in its consequences exceedingly regrettable. I do not attribute the blame to anybody, but it is a fact, which he who runs can read, that the situation that has been growing up is due to the fact that twelve months have been lost in dealing with this question."

Earl Curzon spoke in answer to the question asked by Lord Curzon, "What has been directly or indirectly responsible for all the European war in the last century, and maintained that he should be driven out of Europe and even beaten."

Earl Curzon said the peace conference believed the only way to expect a quiet Near East was to arrange things that the new states could be on terms of friendship in some measure with their neighbors. To take Constantinople from the Turk and otherwise lay down too hard a peace, he declared, would only aggravate his hatred and result in unending turmoil.

Turk Must Come to Terms.

A plan for immediately impressing Turkey that she must conform with the armistice has been completed. The Foreign Secretary said. Second, he gave instructions to their High Commissioners at Constantinople to execute it. It was inadvisable to make this plan public at present, as publication might defeat the Allies' aims.

With that matter settled the conference will attempt to decide upon the disposition of Cilicia and Armenia. As many questions must be submitted to the Allied Governments the procedure will be slow, hence Earl Curzon did not hope for the completion of the treaty before April 1.

## TAX ON WAR WEALTH IS URGED IN BRITAIN

Special Levy Necessary, Says  
Finance Controller.

LONDON, March 11.—Giving testimony to-day before the committee on taxation of war wealth, B. R. Blackett, Controller of Finance to the Treasury, advocated special taxation. He said there was real necessity for large contributions to the reduction of the national debt, and urgent necessity to obtain cash by taxation.

For this it was most desirable, he said, to get rid of what he termed the overvaluing rise in prices. He said the latter situation was left the worse it would be, for the vicious system would continue and a crash would come. There were 1,000,000,000 in Treasury bills and £200,000,000 in ways and means advances to be refunded or paid off, and until this was done it would be impossible to stop the present vicious circle.

## SOVIET SCHEME FAILS TO WORK

"Life Stronger Than Communistic Doctrines," Krassin Tells Comrades.

DEFICIT IS 61 BILLIONS

Production Diminished by 70  
Per Cent. and Majority  
of Factories Idle.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, March 11.—Admission by Soviet leaders that their industrial programme has resulted in chaos was made at a conference held in Russia recently. The correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD here has come into possession, through the French Foreign Office, of a complete report of these proceedings, in which are detailed industrial conditions obtaining in Russia a few weeks ago. They furnish little basis for hope that in the immediate future Russia can aid materially in provisioning Europe or can contribute to world trade, so widespread is the chaos there. The report would appear to forecast what the Allied Commission to be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations will find in Russia.

Most significant is a statement made in the Bolshevik conference referred to by Krassin, Soviet Commissioner of Ways and Communications, speaking of the breakdown of communism. "I must say that life has shown itself stronger than communistic doctrines," he told his fellow Bolshevik leaders, "and until we recognize as absolutely impossible the establishment of economic life under our regime as it exists at present we can do nothing."

Conference Hears of Failure.

At this conference were Lenin, Trotsky and Rikow, president of the Popular Economic Council, who received a complete report on Russian industrial conditions, as well as on Russian finances. The latter report showed that during the first year of the Soviet regime there was a deficit of 51,500,000,000 rubles.

A situation even worse than this was found to exist in the factories, where production has diminished by 70 per cent. A majority of the factories in Russia are idle, owing to lack of raw material and coal, while those still in operation have found that the returns from operation scarcely met their payroll.

The condition of the railroads makes impossible the transportation of coal and iron from the Donetz basin, which furnished 90 per cent. of Russia's coal supply, more than 7,000,000 tons of coal now being there awaiting transportation.

Lenin's economic experts also reported that they were unable to transport any cotton from Turkestan or foodstuffs from Siberia owing to the railroad breakdown.

Peasants Hoard Food.

The proceedings show that Rikow and others reported that it was impossible to compel peasants to send food to the cities, since they refused to deliver their products in exchange for the paper money printed by the Soviet and which has no value.

According to Rikow, the experiment of communizing Russia's economic life has been a complete fiasco. "The peasant now considers himself a proprietor and owner of the soil, and as he fears that some one will at some future time try to deprive him of it he will cultivate only enough to meet his own needs," Rikow said.

As a result of these reports Lenin has abandoned his programme of collectivizing Russia for the principle of individual government. Industry no longer is to be run by a Soviet committee, but by special chiefs, analogous to superintendents, for each factory. Not only does this indicate drastic revision of his economic schemes but he has been forced to abandon the eight-hour day for a working day of ten hours, at the same time making work obligatory. From what occurred in this Soviet conference there is no doubt the Allied Commission will be welcomed in Russia and will be asked to help in the industrial rehabilitation of Russia and aid in saving the Lenin Government.

## ASQUITH ATTACKS HOME RULE BILL

Offers 'Amendment' Nullifying  
Lloyd George Plan.

LONDON, March 11.—Herbert H. Asquith, member for Paisley, has given notice in the House of Commons of the following amendment to the Home Rule Bill: "The House declines to proceed with a measure which is acceptable to no section of the Irish nation, which denies the right of self-determination to the majority of the people of Ireland, and which would indefinitely postpone the establishment of a Parliament for Ireland."

BUILT UP AFTER "FEEL"  
Father John's Medicine gives new strength and health. No alcohol—Ad.

## TREATY LACKS BUT TWO VOTES TO BE RATIFIED

Agreement Nearly Reached  
on Watson-Simmons Article X. Compromise.

ABSENTEES WIRED FOR

Some Opponents Seeking  
Pairs, but Two for One  
Are Needed.

IRRECONCILABLES FIRM

Threaten to Carry Issue to the  
People and Split Parties if  
Covenant Wins.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Under the placid surface of a session devoted chiefly to monologues the Senate was torn to-day by the currents and cross currents of new efforts to modify the Lodge reservation to Article X. of the League of Nations so that it might prepare the way to ratification of the German peace treaty.

At the end of it all the issue hung on a very small number of votes. Some calculations even made it so close that the vote of a single Senator might decide between ratification and rejection.

Senator Simmons has taken up the Watson-Simmons compromise draft where Senator Watson dropped it and is devoting all his energies and organizing capacities to lining up the Democrats for it. He held to-day that thirty-two Democrats were ready to support ratification with it. That would leave it necessary to get only an equal number of Republicans. It has been conceded that thirty-five Republicans were for ratification with the Lodge reservations, but there would be some losses if the Lodge reservation on Article X. were changed.

How great these losses would be is now the question. The difficulty confronting ratification of the Simmons plan is that as the Democrats accept it the Republicans drop away. The irreconcilables vigorously oppose the Simmons draft, because they believe it leaves intact the obligation that the United States preserve the territorial integrity and political independence of other nations. Several votes hang in the balance on this question and on them the result may depend.

Johnson Wishes to Pair.

A number of Senators are absent, and one reason for delaying the vote on Article X. is to give them opportunity to return. The problem of pairs suddenly has loomed large. All day Senator Bohrah (Idaho) was trying to arrange a pair for Senator Johnson (Cal.), who is campaigning in Minnesota. He had no success. Senator La Follette (Wis.) likewise is absent, and several others are away. All absentees have been wired to return by Saturday in the expectation that the vote may come then, but the probability of so early a decision waned to-day.

Arranging pairs for the final vote is difficult, because ratification requires a two-thirds vote, and it is necessary to pair each opponent of ratification with two supporters. The supporters are showing decided indifference to pairs, and the prospect of a very close vote and a decision possibly depending on absentees makes them less inclined to accommodate.

Neither side was very cheerful over the outlook this evening. The stress on nerves has been too severe. It is known that powerful pressure is being applied to Senators in favor of ratification to deliver him of it he will cultivate only enough to meet his own needs," Rikow said.

As a result of these reports Lenin has abandoned his programme of collectivizing Russia for the principle of individual government. Industry no longer is to be run by a Soviet committee, but by special chiefs, analogous to superintendents, for each factory. Not only does this indicate drastic revision of his economic schemes but he has been forced to abandon the eight-hour day for a working day of ten hours, at the same time making work obligatory. From what occurred in this Soviet conference there is no doubt the Allied Commission will be welcomed in Russia and will be asked to help in the industrial rehabilitation of Russia and aid in saving the Lenin Government.

Depends Upon Republicans.

This would make 15 Republicans and 5 Democrats to vote against any ratification. There remain 34 Republicans and 42 Democrats—total 76—from whom 44 votes must be secured to ratify. If all the Republicans should stand to ratify 30 Democrats would be enough. Senator Simmons's prediction 32 Democrats would ratify, therefore, provided the Republicans were all present.

Continued on Fourth Page.

## TRED WILES ON TUMULTU TO GET WAR CONTRACTS

Nugent Suit for Half of  
\$146,000 Camp Merritt  
Profit Bares Plans.

N. J. LEADER GETS LEFT

Used All His Wires to Land  
Big Job for Fissell, New-  
ark Builder.

OPENED CAPITAL OFFICE

Man Who "Helped Wilson  
Draw Draft Law" Was a Mark  
After Negotiations.

Hobnobbing with Secretary Tumulty and others prominent in the administration was included in the war time methods of obtaining contracts for camp construction as they were explained yesterday before Vice-Chancellor Backus in Newark at the opening of proceedings in which James R. Nugent, the Democratic boss of Essex county, N. J., hopes to learn something definite about profits of \$146,000.

Mr. Nugent himself declared he went to Washington in behalf of William H. Fissell, the contractor-defendant, and saw among others Mr. Tumulty and Major Starrett, an army official. Mr. Fissell testified that Mr. Nugent's aide-camp, Joseph R. Wright, when asked how the boss stood with the President's secretary twined fingers and remarked, "Just like this."

The profit of \$146,000 alleged to have been made by Mr. Fissell was on construction work done at Camp Merritt, according to Mr. Nugent. He said, further, he never got a dollar of the sum, in spite of the existence of the "fifty-fifty" agreement.

Mr. Fissell testified that Mr. Wright had said that President Wilson and Mr. Nugent were so friendly that the Essex county leader "helped Wilson draw the draft law." Mr. Nugent's face didn't show that he heard that bit of testimony. The suit, according to Mr. Nugent, is the result of a "gentleman's agreement."

On his side, he asserts, he used his influence in Washington to such purpose that the contract at Camp Merritt was obtained for Fissell. In his answer the contractor declared he made an oral agreement with Mr. Nugent whereby the latter would resolve his profit of influence and power in Washington. He mentioned Secretary Tumulty.

Matters went well, according to the testimony of Mr. Wright's Washington guide, John A. Moffitt of Orange, until Senator Hoke Smith and other Southerners protested against the award to Fissell of a Camp Hancock (Ga.) contract. Mr. Wright was worried by this and, under the stand he held of the role he played in winning a contract said to have been for \$300,000 worth of work. He said he spent six months going about with men of influence and power in Washington. He mentioned Secretary Tumulty.

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After the armistice was signed, after waiting for new developments Mr. Nugent decided to begin action.

The case will be continued to-day.

## 107 CONVICTED UNDER FOOD CONTROL ACT

1,046 Federal Prosecutions  
For Profiteering to Date.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Efforts of the Government to check profiteering have resulted in 1,046 prosecutions under the Lever food control act, Attorney-General Palmer announced to-day. Convictions have been obtained and sentences imposed in a total of 107 cases. In 754 additional cases indictments have been returned and the accused are awaiting trial.

In addition to the drive on profiteers, Mr. Palmer reported that large quantities of foodstuffs had been forced on the market by operation of the law. Reports received by the Department, he said, showed that \$3,425,425 dozen eggs, \$518,800 pounds of sugar, \$415,000 pounds of butter, \$9,067 dozens of cheese, 263,000 pounds of poultry, 203,000 pounds of fish and 26,000 cases of canned goods had been released under pressure.

Ex-Gov. Neville said his respects to Mr. Bryan for his announcement earlier this week to the effect that he will refuse to vote for Hitchcock at San Francisco if elected a delegate at large. After suitably denouncing Mr. Bryan, Gov. Neville said Mr. Bryan need not worry, that he will never be a delegate from Nebraska to any more Democratic conventions.

Senator Hitchcock, who is in Washington, telegraphed his thanks and said, among other things, that while he unreservedly accepted national prohibition laws, and believed they should be respected and obeyed, he thought the time will come when Congress will change the present law to permit of the sale of beer and light wine.

## SWEET DEFIED BY WETS; SHOWDOWN FIGHT CERTAIN ON BEER AND WINE BILLS

## U. S. JURY FINDS HUGE COAL PLOT

Indictment Charges 125 Min-  
ers and Operators With  
Conspiracy.

WARRANTS ARE ISSUED

Agreement to Restrict Output  
and Enhance Prices, Among  
Accusations.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 11.—An indictment charging conspiracy in violation of the Lever fuel control act and the Federal criminal code, naming 125 coal operators and miners as defendants, was returned to-day by a special Federal Grand Jury, which has been investigating the coal industry since December 17, 1919. More than half of the defendants are operators, it is said.

Bond was fixed by United States District Judge A. B. Anderson at \$10,000 in some of the cases and at \$5,000 in others. The defendants will be arraigned May 4. Names of those indicted will not be made public until they are arrested.

It is understood many of the violations charged have no connection with the strike of bituminous miners, but occurred prior to the signing of the armistice.

The indictment, which has eighteen counts, charges in general that miners and operators conspired to enhance the price of necessities by restricting distribution, limiting manufacture and by other means, and by conspiring to commit offenses against the United States as defined in the criminal code. The penalty on conviction is a fine not exceeding \$10,000, imprisonment for not more than two years, or both fine and imprisonment.

Affects Central Field.

While no names were made public, it was learned that almost all those facing charges are active in the central competitive field, which embraces Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and western Pennsylvania. The Grand Jury was instructed to go fully into all reports of violations of the Lever law without regard to the place of origin of the reports.

It is not expected that any arrests will be made this week, as two or three days will be required to prepare the papers for serving.

It was said the Grand Jury examined 300 persons, including Dr. H. A. Garfield, former Federal Fuel Administrator, Cyrus Garney, assistant to Dr. Garfield, and many coal operators and mine union officials.

Judge Anderson's determination to call the Grand Jury was based largely on the alleged facts disclosed in an information filed with the court in connection with the coal strike.

Charge Gross Violations.

In this information it was set forth at great length that the officials of the miners union had violated the injunction issued by the court, and that there were indications of a conspiracy to violate the Lever act might be traced far beyond the officers of the United Mine Workers of America and the mine workers themselves.

The information set out the alleged acts of the defendants and others, showing that the injunction had not only been disobeyed, but that the Lever act had been violated in a gross manner, "grossly, openly and defiantly violated."

Judge Anderson instructed the jury to inquire into all those matters, and also to investigate fully the "defiant" acts toward the laws of the country as indicated by the leaders of the United Mine Workers of America, after they were enjoined and were mandated to cancel the strike order.

In forming only the order to cancel was complied with," the court said.

Things largely a bit last night at a smoker given by the engineering class of Columbia University in the gymnasium, and various suggestions were made for a banquet on Tuesday, March 16, to be given by the engineering class. Finally someone suggested that they get out the boxing gloves.

Milton Sternfeld of Albany and Andrew Leckert of 32 West 14th street, who had been friends for several years and who sat together, finally volunteered to box, although both of them said they knew very little about boxing and had not boxed for several years.

"Oh, that's all right," said the master of ceremonies. "Just get up and tap each other."

St. Sternfeld and Leckert donned the gloves and began boxing, tapping each other with open gloves for the most part. Not more than one minute of the first round had passed when Leckert struck Sternfeld on the chin. To the onlookers it seemed that he had barely tapped the other, but Sternfeld's knees buckled under him and he fell unconscious to the floor. Leckert hastened to his side, but when it was not found possible to revive him he was sent to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died at 11:30 o'clock without regaining consciousness.

Detective Joseph T. Tracy took Leckert to the East 12th street police station, where he was locked up on a technical charge of homicide.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP  
FARES INCREASED

Atlantic Voyages to Cost Ad-  
ditional 13.1-3 Per Cent.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—A further surcharge of 13.1-3 per cent. in passenger fares has been decided upon by the North Atlantic steamship companies, according to the Liverpool Post.

The increase in the cost of a voyage to America since July will now amount to 33.1-3 per cent.

## Maryland Legislature Probes Anti-Saloonists

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

ANNAPOLIS, March 11.—A committee of three members of the House is to be appointed to investigate charges that the Talbot county branch of the Anti-Saloon League violated the Maryland corrupt practices act. This action was taken after Delegate Collins had introduced a memorial submitted by the Anti-Prohibition League, composed of more than "450 white citizens and taxpayers, farmers, clergymen, professional and business men" of the county. The memorial stated that it had become a matter of general comment that the political activities and methods of the Anti-Saloon League "are such as properly to make it subject to a thorough and searching investigation."

## MAN KILLED BY U. S. DRY AGENT

Victim Shot in Home Resist-  
ing Arrest, Revenue Man  
Declares.

COMPANION IS LOCKED UP

Widow Also Held as Witness—  
Hackmen Fall Into "En-  
forcement" Trap.

STUART McMullin, an Internal Revenue agent, was walking in Broadway last night with two other Government agents, and in front of the Hotel Claridge stopped to talk with Harry Carleton of 327 East Eighty-third street and Carlo Carine of 234 East Seventy-sixth street, both back drivers, standing in front of Carleton's hack.

"Do you know where we can get any booze?" asked McMullin.

"Come with us," said the two men, "and maybe we can fix you up."

According to the story told by McMullin, the five went to Carline's home, where Carline and Carleton brought out a large quantity of whiskey and the agents began dicker for it. McMullin said that he and the other agent finally paid \$700 for the liquor, and after paying over the money told the two men who they were and started to put them under arrest.

Carleton resisted and tried to strike McMullin with a chair. McMullin drew his revolver, he said, and when Carleton refused to be arrested peacefully the agent fired two shots, one of which struck Carleton in the head. The man dropped unconscious and Patrolman Patrick Nivola, who heard the shot, called Dr. Jenkins from Reception Hospital as soon as he arrived on the scene. The physician said that Carleton had died almost instantly.

Detective Joseph McMullin was taken to the East Sixty-seventh street police station, where Carline was locked up charged with violation of the prohibition laws and McMullin was charged with the shooting of Carleton. Carline's wife also was held as a material witness.

AMATEUR BOXER  
DIES FROM BLOW

Smoker at Columbia Univer-  
sity Turns Into Tragedy.

Things largely a bit last night at a smoker given by the engineering class of Columbia University in the gymnasium, and various suggestions were made for a banquet on Tuesday, March 16, to be given by the engineering class. Finally someone suggested that they get out the boxing gloves.

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War Assemblymen Aim to  
Overthrow Leadership to  
Carry Objective.

PENSION BILLS IN PERIL

D